



"New occasions teach new duties,  
Time makes ancient good uncouth,  
They must upward still, and onward,  
Who would keep abreast of truth."  
—Lucifer, in "The Present Crisis."

VOL. XX. No. 7.

## OUR HEALTH DEPARTMENT

### A TALK WITH THE DOCTOR.

#### Bright's Disease.

Albumen in the urine may occur without any established disease, but is not a constant condition without grave reasons. Pressure of circulation, as in heart disease, and also in pregnancy, may cause albumen and swelling of the feet.

In cases of Bright's disease casts of the tubules of the diseased kidney are also seen under the microscope with eye symptoms. Swelling begins in the face. People often live for many years with heart disease, and also with chronic Bright's disease of the kidney.

A mild climate is beneficial in Bright's disease, because perspiring is so helpful to relieve the kidneys by carrying off water through the skin. The bowels also should act pretty freely, for this leaves less water to be excreted by the crippled kidneys.

Meat is bad for such cases. Beef tea is allowed to weak patients occasionally. Chicken broth, fish, milk, cream and most vegetables can be taken, with breadstuffs and milk pudding.

Clothing must be comfortable. A house kept at a warm temperature is needed to relieve the circulatory system. A warm room daily is good. Steam baths are used when twitches or swellings of the limbs or body occur.

Fruit is useful if it agrees. It is best to have a doctor examine the heart, as it may need attention.—Witness.

#### Expanding the Lungs.

There are various ways of strengthening and expanding the lungs, but the following is new and novel. It is given by Mr. Bradford, of Louisiana. "Some twenty years ago I saw at the London Aquarium a strong man exhibiting feats, such as breaking chains by expanding his chest and his biceps. On going out I bought a small pamphlet issued by him in which he stated that in early youth he was delicate, and had been almost completely broken down by a severe cold, and had tied a string around his chest, and tried to break it by expanding his lungs, keeping on till he succeeded. He found he could break a stronger string, and kept at it till he found himself in every way strengthened, freed from his trouble, and ultimately able to exhibit himself as a champion of extraordinary development and strength. This is an extreme example of the efficiency of the methods suggested by your correspondent. I have personally tried the method, and recommended it to others, with decided benefit, and, however far-fetched and unpromising such simple rules may seem at first, they are always easy to try."

#### Blood Poisoning.

It seems to be certain that valuable life has been often lost by carelessness in regard to small cuts. A woman working about the kitchen who receives a small cut on the hand generally binds up the wound and goes about her work with no further thought of the matter. Her hands are put in all manner of things in cleaning about the house, working outside, perhaps, in the flower garden, and engaged in any ordinary work and keep out of the hands of the doctor. The result of this is a very weak mixture of carbolic acid and water, such as a druggist or physician who deals in drugs can furnish, should be kept on hand to prevent danger, and it should be poured over the wound and wrapped around any such wound, after first washing it carefully. This mixture, which contains about 10 per cent of carbolic acid in water, is sufficient to kill any bacteria which may be present, and it is well wrapped with clean, dry cloth. Even the scratch of a needle or pin in the laundry tub may cause blood poisoning if the water contains coloring matter or any impurities powerful enough to cause this result.—Tribune.

#### As To Wrinkles.

Wrinkles are the handwriting of time on the human countenance. How much they give expression and character, as well as individuality to it is shown when the photographer retouches the negative of a picture and wipes out of existence. The resemblance to the individual is about the same as the dried specimen of a flower in the botanical herbarium is to the one which grows bright and vigorous, full of life in the meadow or the forest. Wrinkles are tell-tale signs of life's encounters. They accumulate in grief and in sorrow; they increase and grow ugly when the will loses its grip on the thoughts and the nerves run riot. Each can ascertain the cause of wrinkles, interpret the emotions which have made lines and cross-lines upon his or her own face, by assuming the muscular contractions that have produced them. The principal wrinkles that mark the face are those that appear on the forehead, stretched across from one temple to another, from two to five parallel lines, or from one to three upon one temple. These lines are reprehensible and unnecessary, a result of a pernicious habit of over-use of the force, an exaggeration of energy by self-consciousness. They are usually formed early in life, and are persistent, by persistence prevent a child from acquiring the habit. The lines of latitude are less noble than those of longitude.

The next set of wrinkles in importance are those about the eyes. Those that are at the angles, the "crow's-feet," are pleasant, and come from wrinkling the skin in smiling or in laughter. In the olden time the teachers of deportment and good looks warned their pupils against wrinkling the face in the display of hilarious emotions, because of these effects. The long lines and the wrinkling of the delicate tissues under the eyes are greater tell-tales than any other of exhaustion of vital forces and the ravages of time. But hardest of all to deal with are the wrinkles about the mouth.—Harper's Bazar.

#### Sure Smallpox Cure.

"I am willing to risk my reputation as a public man," wrote Edward Hine to the *Liverpool Mercury*, "if the worst case of smallpox cannot be cured in three days simply by the use of cream of tartar. An ounce of cream of tartar dissolved in a pint of water and drunk at intervals after cooling, is a certain, never failing remedy. It has cured thousands, never leaves a pit, never causes blindness and does away with tedious lingering."

#### Cancer Treatment.

About forty surgeons and physicians witnessed a Bostonian last week a practical demonstration of treating cancer by hypodermic injection. There were present thirty patients who had undergone treatment, and who, it was claimed, had not had a recurrence of the disease. Some had submitted to it as a last resort, after one or two operations under the knife. The length of time elapsed since taking the treatment varied from two to four years. The fact was announced that the remedy, by hypodermic injections, will go to the heart of the cancer, and also to the blood. Its special virtue is in treatment of cases where a surgical operation is not possible.

#### Sure Pneumonia Cure.

Sir: The following directions I copied from the *Lights of Truth*. This simple remedy has never been known to fail, even when the patient has been given up to die by physicians, says a correspondent of the *Democrat and Chronicle*.

Take six to ten medium sized onions chopped fine, put into a large spider over a hot fire, then add about the same quantity of rye meal and vinegar enough for thick paste, stirring well. Let it simmer five to ten minutes, put into a cotton bag large enough to cover the lungs, hot as can be borne. When cool, renew until the chest begins to perspire freely or wholly relieved.

Note: I would advise calling a doctor in any case so serious as pneumonia. The above is a harmless remedy, however, Editor Green's Fruit Grower.

#### Prunes—Their Medicinal Properties.

The medicinal properties of prunes act directly upon the nerves and nerve centers. To this fact I wish to call the attention of the reader, especially the nervous, fretful woman or child, writes May Leonard, in the *Housekeeper*. They will cure one of nervous disorders if persistently eaten. When a craving to eat something comes upon one, a dish of stewed prunes will satisfy the craving, and also soothe the nerves. To those who laugh at the idea, I will say that our family physician who advised me to use them several years since, has made a study of dietetics and claims that prunes will do wonders for the nervous system, and also soothe the bowels and correcting bad digestion. In my case I can say that they have done what years of medical treatment failed to do, cured me of nervous headaches that made life a burden. I also find that children sleep better and are better natured when they have bread, milk and a dish of stewed prunes for their supper.

The fruit is very inexpensive, for the sort I mean are the dried or evaporated prunes. They will be sold in a cloth or cellophane. They should be washed and put to soak in warm (not hot) water at night and in the morning they will be beautifully large and plump. Cover them with water, simmer slowly for two or three hours, and they will be soft and the seeds will come out clean. They will be rich and sweet and will require no sugar, which is another point in their favor. Very few people cook dried or evaporated fruits of any sort long enough, and none of them should be boiled at all. I have eaten prunes that were stewed half an hour without previous soaking, and I did not wonder that they were not used often. I wish that every nervous, overworked woman would give prunes a good trial; just try eating bread and butter and a dish of prunes a week or more, and stop drinking tea and eating all sorts of indigestible messes at night.

I allow the children to have a dish of prunes whenever they wish between meals, and bread and butter with them; no one ever saw healthier or better natured children. They never require any medicine, and how they sleep when night comes!

#### Black Knot.

Black-knot is a fungous disease affecting the plum, cherry and kindred tree fruits. The Damsel among plums, and the Morello class among cherries are the most susceptible.

**SUMMER TREATMENT.** Beginning with the growing season the knots develop rapidly. They should be cut off as soon as seen and burned at once. The badly infected branches should be cut off below point of infection and burned, not left under the tree, nor piled in heaps and left in the orchard.

**WINTER TREATMENT.** Affected trees that have been properly treated during the growing period will be free from knots, generally speaking. Should any remain after the leaves have fallen they should be cut off and burned, but badly affected branches also, and not later than February 15th, as the spores or seeds are then ripe. A large majority of young trees can be saved by judicious pruning and will ultimately become healthy; otherwise the trees will die and infect others in your and your neighbor's orchard.—Bulletin Ohio Experiment Station.

#### Pointed Paragraphs.

A good wife maketh a good mother-in-law.

In the human race the butcher holds the steaks.

Dame Nature is now beginning to display her budding genius.

A woman without temper is like a flower without perfume.

One way to get rid of a would-be borrower is to leave him alone.

The man who would rather fight than eat never has to eat his words.

The easiest way to exchange small bills for a large one is to go to law.

Many a woman has secured a lifelong joy by marrying a man to reform him.

An idea must feel awfully lonesome when it gets into some people's heads.

The woman of to-day is trying to follow in the footsteps of Washington. She wants to be first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of her countrymen.—Chicago News.

#### The Orchards in Spring.

No time of the year requires more intelligent work than the spring to make visible results in the bearing of the trees and vines. The work needs to begin early, and it should be conducted well through the growing season until the crops are harvested. More and more are successful orchardists becoming convinced that there is money in all of our fruit crops, from strawberries to apples, if proper attention and cultivation are given. We are raising up as a consequence a generation of fruit growers who get the most possible out of their orchard trees at the minimum of risk from blights, insects and other pests. We no longer recognize old years in the orchard; years when the crop is next to nothing, while the following season's crop is so large that the markets are glutted and prices very low. By careful cultivation, pruning and thinning out, the old-time trees that used to produce big crops in alternate years now yield a fair crop every season. If they won't do this, then root them up and plant varieties that will.

To make orchards successful we must be able to depend upon a good crop every season and there are plenty of trees that will do it for us. But if you let the trees take care of themselves, they will do as they used to do, produce such a big crop this year that their vitality will be up to the mark of yielding much fruit next year. So they will take a season off, and the owner will say this is the off year for his apples.

By pruning, thinning out and fertilizing our orchards we strike at the very heart of the trouble of the trees. In pruning we keep the vitality of the trees in proper limits. It is not allowed to spread itself out in dozens of useless and formless twigs and limbs. By keeping the trees into a certain form and symmetry we conserve their powers and energies. Likewise in thinning out the fruit we enable the tree to send all of its vitality into the few fruits left, and they are larger and fuller in every way. Some parts of a tree are permanently ruined by permitting too heavy loads of fruit to mature on them. Let the bearing be even and uniform through the season, and the tree will be able to send all of its vitality into the few fruits left, and they are larger and fuller in every way.

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#### Suggestions for Making Rural Life Pleasant.

By Eben E. Rexford, in *How to Grow Flowers*. Copyrighted. Used by permission.

Our country homes may be made attractive by wide verandas which will encourage us to live out of doors as much as possible during summer. There should be shade, and shelter, as well, and this can be secured by the use of vines. A narrow veranda is an abomination. There should be wide enough to allow us to hang a hammock, and have room enough left to get by it without edging ourselves flat-wise along the wall. There should be room for chairs, a table, and a lounge, and the palms and Ficus and other large plants used indoors in winter can be used to make this place pleasant. If the veranda is a narrow one, extend it by taking down its railing and adding to its floor space. A canvas roof can be fastened to the edge of the old veranda roof, and made to extend over the addition, if posts are set at the corners to nail a railing to. Such a summer room will not cost much, in money, but will be worth a great deal in enjoyment. The windows ought always to have outside protection from the sun. A hood which projects well over the upper part of the window keeps the sun out of the room at midday, and allows a free circulation of air. If shades are desired, these can be hung inside, and depend on this, cannot be done. These hoods can be made as attractive as the verandas are, by the use of brackets and grillwork. If vines can be trained over them so much the better. Let the idea of comfort and convenience predominate in everything that is done about the house. Plan it with these ideas in mind, and never lose sight of them in the development of the house, and the result will be a place that is comfortable and enjoyable throughout its life in it has a definite purpose. It will be a place to live in and enjoy, not one to look at and admire, as so many places are now-a-days. It must be remembered that the beautifying of the home grounds is not the work of a season or a year.

It is a slow process, but if pleasure in it and good taste go hand in hand in the prosecution of the work, it will be a most delightful one, and every year will see new charms unfolding. It is like a rose. The bud is charming, you watch it and anticipate the pleasure which will come with the development of the flower. The half-blown blossom has its charm, the same as the bud had, but there is more to expect. By and by the rose is a fully expanded flower, and you revel in its beauty, but you have not lost the pleasure of anticipation. There are other roses to follow. It is so with the making of the home grounds. There is much to enjoy as you go along, always something to look forward to. The work is never completed. Each season suggests something to be done next season. This is one of the charms of the country home. It is a gradual growth towards completion, but the fact that actual completion is somewhere in the future keeps us always interested in it. When we can say, "There! the task is finished," about anything which we have enjoyed making, it is a downright loss of pleasure in watching its development. We are never satisfied with finished things. It is well that we are not. Life is never complete until it is ended. It is full of change. There is always something more to do in it.

Most women's faces remind you of a bill of fare at a table d'hôte.

As soon as a woman begins to study anatomy she begins to think she has pains in queer places.

When a man is in love he thinks just the same about women, but he thinks the one girl is a big exception to the general rule.

Nothing makes a man so proud of civilization as when he sees a woman wearing a ring with one of her baby's milk teeth set in it.—New York Press.

There are still occasionally to be seen a few merchants who insist that their stores are so well known that they do not need to advertise. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that their stores are so well known, how did their stores become known, and why do they remain known? By reason of the fact that they were and are advertised verbally by their customers. But that sort of notoriety cannot keep any store abreast of the times; and, besides, it is not to go forward to its back-ward. The merchant who would keep to the front in his line of business must advertise daily with the million tongues of the recognized medium of communication with the public, and depend for publicity upon the occasional good words of appreciative friends.—Philadelphia Record.

The white grubs have commenced to dig their way into the strawberry beds, but only discovered so far in fall set patches, in rows which are in close proximity to old, soddy, blackberry patches. This is the same grub the other day and found one thousand and seven (more or less), scattered all freely, putting a continuous line from one end of furrow to the other in the furrow nearest the strawberries. This will settle some, I know, and hope will deter all of them from crossing the line.

Strawberry grubs are hunted for daily. An experienced eye can detect a plant that is troubled with a grub at the root, even before the wilting of the plant takes place. In the case of wilted plants the plant is pulled up generally, and the earth scraped with a trowel and the grub found and destroyed. But in cases where the plant is not badly wilted the plant is saved by digging around and under until the grub is found and destroyed, and then pressing the moist earth back again carefully and removing all of the foliage from the plant. By this method we save a good many plants.

Don't say, "Don't cultivate or hoe your strawberry bed after it commences to blossom." We say, Hoe as often as you can, and cultivate every other day if possible, from the time growth commences in the spring until every berry is harvested. But don't rip out the roots. Cultivate shallow.

The prospects were never better for tree fruits than they are this season. Peach, plum and pear are setting well, and the apples trees are a promising sight. Every tree, young and old, is covered with blossoms.

It is a little too early to speak definitely about the small fruits, but strawberries are blossoming well generally, especially Jesse, Corsican and Bush Cluster.—E. H. B.

#### Quality.

The teacher related how George Washington had declared that he could not tell a lie.

"Now, Willie," said the teacher, "what noble quality did this reveal in Washington?"

And Willie answered, saying: "Honesty!"

Of course there is no such person as Willie, but that is neither here nor there.—Detroit Journal.

Reflections of a Bachelor.

No woman every kept a diary for a whole month at a time.

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## ASTHMA AND HAY-FEVER CURED BY KOLA PLANT.

A new and positive cure for Asthma and Hay-Fever has been found in the Kola Plant, a botanical product of West Africa. It is the only cure of its kind, and is the power of this New Remedy that in the short time since its discovery it has come into simple use in the Hospitals of Europe and America for the cure of every form of Asthma and Hay-Fever. Its cures are really marvelous. Men, women and children who have been given up as incurable are being cured daily to perfect health by the use of this Kola Plant. Thousands of letters attesting its wonderful cures have been written to the proprietors, but limited space prevents a detailed list. Read what a few have to say, proving that Hay-Fever and Asthma can be cured.

Wm. K. Huber, St. of Warren, Mo., writes Dec. 27, 1909, that he was cured of Asthma and Hay-Fever of five years' standing, and that his son was also cured after many years of similar suffering. Mr. C. E. Cole, of Kansas, writes Dec. 28, 1909, that after fourteen years of suffering with Hay-Fever and Asthma he was cured by the Kola Plant. Mrs. J. L. McFarland, of St. Helena, Cal., writes Dec. 27, 1909, that she was cured of Hay-Fever of several years' standing and had no return of the disease since using Hymalaia fifteen months previous.

Cured Asthma of many years' standing.

Mrs. J. L. Kunkle, of Decatur, Ill., writes Jan. 1, 1910, that after suffering for sixteen years with Asthma, she became a healthy woman, but for the last sixteen months has been enjoying good health, having been cured by Hymalaia. Rev. J. L. C. writes to the New York World on July 23rd, that he cured him of Asthma of thirty years' standing, and Mrs. E. Johnson, of Decatur, Ill., writes to the New York World, that she has been cured of Hay-Fever and Asthma of thirty years' standing, and has no return of the disease since using Hymalaia fifteen months previous.

If you suffer from Asthma and Hay-Fever in any form, do not despair, but write at once to the Kola Plant, P. O. Box 112, Brooklyn, N. Y., for a free sample copy of a Book on Bee Culture, and book on bee supplies to all who want this paper.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

## THE APIARY

—Its pleasures and profits, is the theme of that excellent and handsome illustrated magazine, *Green's Fruit Grower*. We send a free sample copy, a Book on Bee Culture, and book on bee supplies to all who want this paper.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

## CHEAP FARMS LANDS

Located on the Illinois Central R. R. in Southern Illinois

And also located on the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley R. R. in the famous

## YAZOO VALLEY

Of Mississippi—Specially adapted to the raising of

## CORN, CATTLE AND HOGS.

Soil Richest in the World

Write for Pamphlets and Maps.

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From my breeding pen of Redpolls, I have a large supply of eggs for hatching. Write to Green's Fruit Grower, P. O. Box 112, Brooklyn, N. Y., for a free sample copy of a Book on Bee Culture, and book on bee supplies to all who want this paper.

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JAMES H. HANKIN, South Boston, Mass. (Monarch Incubator list sent.)

## TIRE TIGHTENER

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## POULTRY DEPARTMENT

### Egg Eating Hens Again.

Tell S. M. K. that his hens can be cured of eating their eggs. I cured mine, and know whereof I speak. There is no "hatcher" in the prescription, either.

The hens eat eggs because their ration is unbalanced; they crave something that their food does not supply. Sometimes thirst will drive them into this vicious habit, but more frequently it is lack of grit needed for the shell of the egg. I keep crushed clam and oyster shells before my fowls all the time, and they will not eat eggshells now, for I have tried them. Neither will they peck at a shell egg happens to be on the ground. If S. M. K. will give his hens a chance at some shells he will find himself how eagerly they consume them, besides, in a very few days he will have the satisfaction of filling a larger egg basket.

Give the hens lots of good things to eat, such as apples, cabbage, beets, sweet corn, and alfalfa, and all things means in some form. Do not chop everything fine so that they can devour it at once, but give the ration in such a shape that they must work and try to get a bite, the vegetables whole and the meat in big pieces. Put whole hog's heads in a shallow box, and the hens will pick off every particle of skin and meat. When grain is fed, cover it with chaff or leaves. Keep the hens busy hunting for goodies, and they will forget to peck those raw eggs. In the winter I put an apron of cloth over the henhouse, and the fowls swarm about it at once.—N. Y. Tribune.

### Animal Food for Poultry.

In these tests 1,000 chicks and 170 ducks have been grown to marketable size, and 90 hens and 40 cockerels have been raised for length of period, so that the difference has been weight time and numbers. All points in one direction: Toward superiority of rations containing animal food over those made up of grains alone. In no case has the reverse of this been proven true, so far as chickens are concerned. The difference has been most noticeable. When the lack of mineral matter in an all-grain ration, as compared with one containing animal meal, is supplied by bone ash, the difference disappears or favors the grain ration, so far as chickens are concerned. That is, it is the small amount of ash in the grain ration which makes this ration inferior to one containing animal meal, rather than a difference in quality of the protein.

Fracture, this is of little importance, for, except under rare conditions like those surrounding these experiments, it would be easier, cheaper and better to use animal meal, meat scraps or cut bone to supplement the grain ration, than to burn the bones or to buy bone ash. Something to supplement the ash-poor grains they must have and it is simpler to give it in a natural form, combined with valuable protein and fat, than to burn the organic matter and give the ash only.

In farm poultry feeding, where the birds have the range of orchard and pasture, of course they get animal food in the insects and worms that they pick up. But when they are kept in confinement, they must be supplied with animal food practically all the time. The birds themselves will attend to the supply of animal food.

With ducks, however, even the addition of the bones of fish and other aquatic animals is not sufficient to make a perfect feed. Ducks are naturally great lovers of small fish and frogs and snails and such forms of animal life found in their water excursions and unless they have something to take the place of this animal food, they will not do well.

—N. Y. Experiment Station Report.

### Diseases—Remedy and Prevention.

Exercise is the best tonic.

Never feed sour or tainted food.

Cleanliness is next to godliness.

High perches cause bumble foot.

Keep the roosts and quarters clean.

Chickens up the droppings every morning.

Kerosene the roosts once a week for lice.

Feather-pulling is a vice caused by overcrowding and idleness.

Burn a pound of sulphur in each pen once a month to disinfect.

The moment sickness is noticed separate the victim from the well ones.

Before giving liquid medicine to a fowl see that the nostrils are clear.

The majority of cases of "cholera" are nothing more than indigestion and lice.

Quinine dissolved in water is an excellent wash for swelled head in roup.

Keep a piece of assafetida in the drinking fountain as a preventive of gapes.

An antment of turpentine and lard will cure scaly legs.

For lice rub the heads of the chicks with kerosene.

A tablespoonful of kerosene in a quart of drinking water is a good remedy for cold in the head.

Put four drops of tincture of aconite in half a pint of drinking water if there are signs of colds by sneezing.

Gapes is a disease that shows itself in chicks between six and eight weeks of age and not generally after four months old.

When pullets are too fat, too much animal heat is apt to be created, which is liable to throw them in moult out of season.

To disinfect, clean the coops and then wash thoroughly with water containing five ounces of sulphuric acid to one gallon. Sprinkle up the runs and scatter carbolic acid in the house.

Small pieces of camphor about the size of a grain of wheat daily and 10 drops of camphor or turpentine added to a pint of drinking water is a good remedy for the gapes.—A Few Hens.

### The Guinea Fowl.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

Perhaps I am a Guinea fowl crank—anyway, I think that these birds beat other fowls hollow, or that I have an extra strain of them that is more valuable than the general Guinea fowl. Some consider them as Guinea fowls—do nothing but make a big noise—lay eggs where no one on earth can find them—hatch out and drag the chicks through the wet grass and—chaff all. I have twenty birds now—about 16 hens and 4 roosters. If a bushel of eggs are needed for any special purpose, I take a basket and gather them in. It would seem that the 16 hens have their favorite nest, sometimes half a dozen of them lay on one nest. I take from 6 to 20 out of a nest at a time, always leaving

a goodly number, and they continue to lay in the same nest. If gathered close they find new places to lay. I have 4 or 5 of these stock nests at present.

When I first commenced keeping these birds they were wild, went half a day's journey to find a nesting place in a cedar swamp. Now they have become considerably domesticated. The reason for this is that during the coldest time of winter I shut them in the henhouse with the hens to the latter's apparent discomfort at first.

This question may be asked: What do you feed them and how often? In the winter when the ground is covered with snow I feed them morning and night what would be a light feed for fowls—from the general fowl feed. For the rest of the season they are fed perhaps once a week if they happen around—or as I may say—come and ask for it. Why, what do they live upon? Grass, weeds and insects. I venture to say that a farmer could not keep more valuable insect exterminators on his farm than a flock of Guineas; who are to the grasshopper that hops anywhere within twenty feet of a live Guinea.

By the way, the egg of a Guinea is far richer than any old P. Rock or spangled Buff Cochins or any other kind of hen that ever lived. When I have eaten all that is needed and supplied those who need, all their wants, I shall let these old Guineas think that I cannot find their nests any more and later on I shall be surprised to find from 12 to 16 old birds with from 20 to 35 young birds, each catching grasshoppers any fine morning.—E. H. B.

### Hints in Henology.

Notice which hens lay the largest eggs. Sometimes the largest hens lay smallest eggs.

All nests should be movable. Lice collect behind permanent nests and give a great deal of trouble.

After the hatching season, all surplus cocks should be marketed, as their food is a total waste and is quite a serious item of loss.

Cleanliness and pure water are important items in prevention of cholera and bowel diseases. Always keep the drinking water stand in the sun.

The great mistake of beginners is to attempt a large number of breeds.—Farm and Home.

### Peacocks.

Peacocks of the familiar ordinary variety are raised by the breeders of fancy fowls of one sort or another, and they are not very costly nor is there much demand for them; a pair of such peacocks might cost from \$12 to \$20. They might be sold for collection, so far as the ornamental value of their plumage is concerned, but often for private parks or grounds, where the white peacock would be preferred.

White peacocks are rarer and more costly than those of the ordinary kind, ranging in price from \$100 to \$225 a pair. One of these birds are raised in this country, but the greater number are imported from Europe. White peacocks are like ordinary peacocks in their general characteristics, but instead of having plumage of the familiar blue and green and black, their plumage is white. Sometimes the "eyes" in the white peacock's tail are of a creamy tint, giving to the tail, when spread, the effect of lace, from which such birds are called white lace peacocks.

The demand for peacocks of any variety is small and no dealer in birds and animals keeps them in stock, supplying them only on order.—New York Post.

### Turkey Culture.

Avoid inbreeding.

Expose and remove showbirds.

Turkeys fatten on beech nuts.

Nests should be on the ground.

Feed the young little and often.

Turkey broilers is the latest fad.

Severely punish a turkey that sits.

Curd is excellent for young stock.

Turkeys need plenty of grass range.

Do not let the young become chilled.

Turkeys will shrink one-third in dressing.

No "dippy" food must be given the young.

The bronze is the largest of the turkey family.

A good start is everything in rearing turkeys.

See that the parent stock is strong and vigorous.

Turkey hens are profitable until five years old.

It is a good plan to change gobblers every year.

Let the fowls fast for twelve hours before killing.

It requires twenty-eight days to hatch a turkey egg.—A Few Hens.

This is the time of year to famigate poultry houses. Remove all nests, roosts and everything that is portable, put a pound of sulphur in an iron pan with some burning coals, place the pan in the middle of the house and close up the doors, windows and all other openings, letting them remain closed for two or three hours. Afterward paint the roosts and nest boxes thoroughly with coal tar and whitewash the house both inside and out with lime.

A spraying pump is very useful for getting rid of lice and ticks in the roosts and walls. It is beneficial to add some carbolic acid to the lime wash. When a house is thoroughly freed from vermin it is easy to keep it so by attending to it regularly and whitewashing it frequently.

### The Old Men and Women Do Bless Him.

Thousands of people come or send every year to Dr. D. M. By for his Balmly Oil to cure them of cancer and other malignant diseases. Out of this number, a great many very old people, whose ages range from seventy to one hundred years, on account of distance and infirmities of age, they send for home treatment. A free book is sent, telling what they say of the treatment. Address Dr. D. M. By, Box 25, Indianapolis, Ind. (If not afflicted, cut this out and send it to some suffering one.)

### They Did Not Dream.

We would ever be offered such opportunities as are now afforded by the C. & D. Train; parlor, dining, and sleeping cars, and steam heat, electric light and attentive service at all cost. When going North to Michigan, Canada, or the Northwest, please consult the agent in your vicinity for a free copy of our new and complete travel guide to make your journey a pleasant one.

### Reclaiming Farm Lands.

The many acres of non-productive farm lands and their reclamation from swampy or marshy condition is given in a little book bearing the title "Benefits of Drainage and How to Drain," published by John H. Jackson, Albany, N. Y.

The subject is very completely covered and plain directions laid down for economical and effective drainage. For this work Mr. Jackson recommends the round agricultural drain tile marketed here. The book is sent free by the author to any one who lives in the New England, Middle Atlantic, or adjoining States.

## THE LUNATIC AND THE BUTCHER

### Discuss the Question of Falling in Love.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

"Did you ever fall in love?" asked the lunatic.

"Yes," replied the butcher, "and I have lived to regret it."

"That is as might expect," replied the lunatic, "for you would not walk for sentiment in a man of your calling? But have you noticed the tendency of people to fall in love with people who are directly the opposite from themselves?"

"No, I do not know that I have had my attention called to that fact. If it were so my wife would be a poet."

"I have noticed," continued the lunatic, "that little men marry tall women; lean, lank, thin men marry fat women; butchers marry girls who write poetry, as you stated; ministers marry worldly minded girls; old men marry young girls; homely men marry good looking girls; rich men marry poor girls. With the women it is much the same, since they choose for their life companions people who are the opposite to themselves in personal appearance, in character, temperament, in wealth, and many other respects."

"I have noticed one thing," remarked the butcher, "and that is that all people who are in love, whether they are big or little, fat or lean, rich or poor, sentimental or prosaic, all are fools."

"I am going to tell you some of my experiences in falling in love. I do not expect a sympathetic audience, but since you are not sentimental I am confident that a little sentiment along this line will not hurt you."

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"I am going to tell you some of my experiences in falling in love



















Patience. Also all kinds of new and small fruit plants. Every-  
thing in season, produce, vegetables. I saw Red Cross Current  
and Red Nile. Large catfish. Green's Hammer, Red, Chesapeake A.T.

N<sup>o</sup> 10c. Cigars, prepaid, 76c. Address  
**HEATH'S CIGAR WORKS, Belfast, Me.**

The writer has seen pear trees so loaded with fruit that each individual pear was of medium in size and the limbs of the tree had to be propped to keep them from breaking. Higher up in the tree great bunches were hanging lifeless, having been

that can never return, waiting for  
it. It cannot be forgotten that the  
of the beginning of the century and  
often sank into this hopeless state  
period when men were in the prime of  
powers. Living interests keep up  
the sympathies we have in life keep

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## Sour Stomach

"After I was induced to try CASCARET, I will never be without them in the house. My liver was in a very bad shape, and my head ached and I had stomach trouble. Now, since taking Cascarets, I feel fine. My wife has also used them with beneficial results for her stomach."

JOE KENNEDY, 1201 Congress St., St. Louis, Mo.



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**CURE CONSTIPATION.**  
Selling Ready Company, Chicago, New York, St. Louis.

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PLEASE MENTION GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER.

**Stricture** CURED while you work. 10,000 cured in one year. GRAN-SOLVENT CRYSTALS will dissolve, digest and remove Stricture in 10 days, reducing ENLARGED PROSTATE GLAND, restoring strength and contracts the Seminal Ducts, forever stopping Stricture and Emission. Crystals are inserted at night and dissolve in three hours, curing while you sleep. No round about guess work or stomach dragging, but a direct, local application to the entire Urinary Tract. The stagnant accumulation in the VARI-COLES is expelled by resting heavily circulation through the Urinary Glans and Bladder. Treatise Free. St. James Ave., 210 Vine St., Cincinnati, O.

THE DENING CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Write for a free copy of the "Bordeaux Nozzle" and "Stricture" treatise.

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## The Orchestra of the Grove.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by E. P. Dickerman.

The merry breeze, amid the trees,  
In whistling gleeful melodies:  
The hemlocks greet, of branches swaying,  
In leafy labyrinth the summer day.

The joyous birds are summer guests!  
The playful seedlings line their nests.  
In their gambols lightly rocking,  
She's a middle-aged lady, my mother-in-law.

Opera troupes from sunny climes,  
Now crooning softly airy rhymes,  
Are banqueting on forest fruits,  
Robins and thrushes blithely sing.

Performers bold on little trapezes,  
Or waving bow propelled by breezes,  
On parades of spray descending,  
Like merry youths in grotesque swinging.

Envoied in their cool retreat,  
Birds curl forth their raptures sweet.  
They sing of happy springtime pleasure,  
Or summer's bright, long days of leisure.

Why we Spray for Codlin Moth.

As it takes about a week for the eggs to hatch, it is thus from ten days to two weeks after the blossoms fall before the caterpillar begins operations. The first application of Paris green mixture should be made a week before the eggs are laid, and the second application several days before the caterpillars begin their work. A thorough spraying just after the blossoms have fallen is of the utmost importance and will result in the death of more codlin moth caterpillars than will follow from several later applications. If it is delayed ten days or longer, the caterpillar will have closed over the cup with the little caterpillar inside and the Paris green will only be deposited on the outside of the cup where it will in no way injure the young worm.

The reason for this is plain. When the petals of the blossoms fall, the calyx lobes which remain are broadly spread out, saucer-like, and many minute particles of Paris green are caught in the calyx cup. But as about two weeks intervene before the little caterpillar begins eating, much of this poison would ordinarily be washed away by rains and the first spraying he uses. Nature prevents this by simply causing the calyx lobes to be drawn tightly together at their tops as the apple grows, so that usually within a week after the blossoms fall, the calyx cup has its deadly dose well protected by a cover formed by the converged calyx lobes.

Since the young larvae so often begin their work within this calyx cup it is very important that we have a dose of poison there prepared for them. It can only be put there while the cup is still open. Therefore, to do this we must spray soon after the blossoms fall, as directed. But the efficacy of this spraying plainly depends upon getting the poison in this position, having the cup close over, so that it will hold it there until the larva comes. Therefore, the nearer to the time that the cup closes that the spraying can be done, and still get the poison inside, the better, for the less danger there is of its being washed away.

The only way of the pear does not close, hence it will be better to wait ten days or two weeks after the blossoms fall before spraying pear trees, as there will be less danger of the poison being washed away.

**SPRAY FOR APPLE SCAB.**  
If any indications of apple scab, *Fusicladium dendriticum*, are observed, the following can be added to the Paris green mixture: Dissolve 25 pounds of sulphate of copper in 20 gallons of water; slake 20 pounds of fresh lime; add to the copper solution and strain into the spray tank with the Paris green, making 200 gallons of wash. This should be applied in a fine spray, and only sufficient used on each tree to thoroughly moisten it without running off the leaves. If the mixture has been continually stirred this will distribute sufficient Paris green over the young fruit to destroy the larvae of the codlin moth before they burrow into the fruit. The spraying should be done soon after the blossoms drop and before the fruit turns downward.

**A NECESSARY CAUTION.**  
In spraying a Paris green mixture for the codlin moth it is absolutely necessary to obtain and use a Paris green of full strength. A poor quality will be a disappointment to the user and loss to the grower. Avoid this by getting a reliable Paris green. The importance of this caution cannot be overestimated. The orchardist expends his time, labor and material for nothing who uses an inferior and impure Paris green!

**AN ARSENIC PREPARATION.**  
The spraying mixture formula by Professor Kedzie of the Michigan Agricultural College, is as follows: Boil two pounds of white arsenic and four pounds of sal soda for fifteen minutes in two gallons of water. Put into a jug and label "poison," and lock it up. When you wish to spray, slake two pounds of lime and stir it into forty gallons of water, adding a pint of the mixture from the jug. The mixture in the jug will cost 45 cents, and this is enough for 800 gallons or twenty barrels of spray. This mixture is very strong, and you must be careful when you handle it. It is a deadly poison and must be kept out of the reach of children and animals. It is a deadly poison and must be kept out of the reach of children and animals.

It is claimed that Professor Kedzie's mixture is more reliable in use than Paris green as an insecticide, and it does not burn the trees and is less expensive. Professor L. R. Taft, of the Michigan Agricultural College, thinks the sal soda in Kedzie's spraying mixture is unnecessary, and as it adds greatly to the cost of the preparation, does without it. He says: "I prepare the arsenic mixture by boiling one pound of arsenic with two pounds of lime in two gallons of water, for 30 or 40 minutes; and for fruit trees I add this to 400 gallons of water or Bordeaux mixture."

California Fruit Grower.

Spraying is Not "Moonshine."

It is discouraging to note that modern practices in the destruction of orchard pests fail of approval often in the quarter where they might be expected to receive the fullest support. This is true in the case of the methods that are popularly grouped under the term "spraying."

It is evident that something is wrong somewhere, when in the meeting of a body like the State Horticultural Society men will be found to assert that "spraying is all moonshine," that "all the investigations I have made along the line of spraying have been detrimental, first and last," and that "I sprayed my orchard twice one year and had more worms that year than ever before or since," as quoted from the remarks of three speakers in the report of that body.

Where is the trouble? Is it possible that the entomologists of the experiment stations throughout the country, men versed in scientific methods and accurate observations, are all wrong in their conclusions as to the usefulness of this practice, and the speakers are right? This cannot be the case. In the opinion of the writer, an opinion strengthened by listening to such discussions, the trouble is not with the

## My Mither-in-Law.

When I courted wif' Maggie her mither did cry.

That since we've got married a change is owre a' Noo, I canna get on wif' her mither a'.

When she tak's a rin up by the fireside she sits.

She picks fauts wif' this, and she picks fauts wif' that;

She even picks fauts wif' our innocent cat, an' his maw;

She's a middlesome auld lady, my mither-in-law.

When she speaks o' our neebours she rias them a' doon.

An' she thinks there's no money like her in the town;

If she does o' her gild turn f' loudly she'll blaw.

She's a rale fond o' herself, my auld mither-in-law.

Some nicht I will open my mind on her yet, an' tell her o' something she has forgot.

Folks whanver has her'd her, my mither-in-law.

—Glasgow "Mail."

Hogs in the Orchard.

After fruit trees get up some size, large enough to have profitable crops it is a good plan to pasture with hogs, says the Rural World.

In allowing the hogs to run in the orchard during the summer and early fall, not only are large quantities of fallen fruit that in a majority of cases would be lost, but at the same time large numbers of insect pests and worms are destroyed with them.

Hogs do not discriminate in their eating, and in this way the wormy fruit is eaten, and the proportion of the wormy fruit is made all. If desired to use the best of the fallen fruit the hogs may be turned out at night and in the morning what fruit is desired picked up and then the hogs be turned in again and eat up what is left. None should be left to rot upon the ground, as this only increases the number of pests that injure the trees and fruit.

Points on Apple Growing.

It is certain that any crop will exhaust the soil in time, whether of grain, grass or fruit. On some farms may be seen orchards of apple trees over half a century old. Every year these trees have produced fruit, and in return have received nothing in the form of fertilizer. It is estimated that an ordinary apple crop removes from an acre of soil about fifty pounds of nitrogen, forty pounds of phosphoric acid and seventy-five pounds of potash. When clover is grown in the orchard, the soil is benefited by having its proportion of nitrogen increased, but it will gain nothing in mineral matter. The land devoted to apples should receive fertilizer or manure every year, and when there is a heavy crop of apples in sight, the best should be thinned out in the early stages of growth.

It is a matter of doubt whether there is anything gained in the long run by cropping the land that has been planted to fruit trees. Of course it pays while the trees are being gathered, but does it pay to have the orchard as the land is being reduced in fertility? Will not the orchard during its bearing period have need of all the food elements that the soil contained at the start? Will not the productivity of the orchard be reduced by the removal of the elements of fertility have been removed by previous crops? This will certainly be the case unless the removed elements are restored by means of fertilizers. Ground that supports an apple orchard for thirty successive years has no food to spare for corn crops. Either cling to the orchard and forego the corn crop, or else depend upon the corn and abandon the orchard.—York State Farmer.

Forest Nitrogen Supply.

Where do forests obtain their nitrogen? is a question often asked. The amount furnished by the decay of fallen leaves and the droppings of animals living in the woods could scarcely more than maintain a balance between loss and gain to the soil.

In the first place there is usually little loss of nitrogen from the forest. The leaves and the roots fill the soil so completely that, even in seasons when they are not active, water has difficulty in passing through. Therefore the greater part of what reaches the ground is retained for the use of the forest in it.

Recent observation has shown that with the exceptions mentioned the whole supply comes from the air, not through leguminous plants to any marked extent, but direct, mixed with frost, dew, fog and rain. For some years the last three have been known to contain more or less nitrogen, but have frost has lately been found particularly rich in it. The moisture of the air attracts the nitrogenous compounds in the form of fine dust, and the rain, the branches and trunks of trees when wet act as immense filters which rob the air of these substances which trickle to the ground as the ice melts. When it is known that the weight of a branch is often less than the weight of the snow which it holds, the immense quantities of food collected in a year may be gained. Rain and fog add less than frost, and dew, of which there is less in the woods than in the open, less still. Is it any wonder that with the decay of the forest and the added supplies the soil of the forest is considered so rich and valuable?—M. G. Kains, in The National Rural.

Local and Other Nursery Stock.

There is a good deal written about the risk of getting stock from States where the climate is very different from that of the State in which the purchaser lives, and consequently we sometimes find growers patronizing local nurseries for this very reason, when the quality of stock is not really up to the standard required. While every grower should be careful to patronize home industries so far as possible, it is a serious mistake to carry it too far. If the local nurseryman does not have the best or 500 miles away for it if we know that it is better. Personally I have never found this acclimatization cause of very much importance. I have purchased my stock from widely different parts of the country, and I do not think that the trees or shrubs undergo any disadvantage other than the dangers and injuries that may come from long shipment. That is the real and only danger. Delay in shipment from a distance may sometimes cause the roots to get too dry. But the idea that the young trees are unaccustomed to the climate of their new home, and hence must suffer, is hardly founded upon facts. All nursery stock when transplanted must undergo a period of readjustment when their roots become attached to the soil. But if they are moved carefully, and are not injured

## The Strawberry Bed.

See to it that you have a strawberry bed of liberal dimensions on your farm.

You ought to have this delicious, wholesome fruit in abundance, and in case you have not yet grown it, begin this year to grow it.

If you have no bed, start one. If you have an old bed, plan to replant it. If you find the old berries yielding thinly and old varieties of plants running out, try some new varieties that are doing well.

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## New Varieties of Fruits.

At the meeting of the Eastern New York Horticultural Society, Prof. S. A. Beach, of the New York Experiment Station, gave an address on "New Varieties of Fruits Not Yet Introduced."

Among the new and desirable varieties of apple, he spoke of Arctic which is now being planted in the Champlain Valley, in a small way. It is one of the hardest of American apples. It somewhat resembles Baldwin in appearance, but is a more productive and is being introduced in Bismarck. It is an early bearer, of good size, and fair quality, but it is not a dessert apple. Greenville is a very handsome apple, and seems to be worth trying. Ingram is a new apple that is a success in the work of the grower. It is planted for the export trade. Ontario is a seedling of Northern Spy and Wagner. It has proved to be a good apple for Northern latitudes. Rome Beauty can be safely recommended for general planting in Southern New York, where growing is practiced. It bears annually, and has an established reputation in market. It is not a strong grower, and should be top-worked on other varieties. It is a good dessert apple. York Imperial is in demand as an export apple. It is an early and abundant bearer and excellent keeper. Among the Japan plums, Burbank, Abundance and Red June have proved best for the market. Wickson is the largest but the flavor is not high. It is not an early bearer but it is more productive as it gets older. Campbell's Early grape ripens between Moore's Early and Worden. The flavor is better when left on vines for some time after ripening; it is worthy of trial. The Vergeennes grape is winning favor, it is edible in October and keeps until Christmas. It is a strong grower.—Vick's Magazine.

Special Instructions for Preparing Bordeaux Mixture.

(1) Place six pounds of copper sulphate (bluestone) crystals in a coarse bag and suspend in a tub or earthen vessel containing twenty-five gallons of water, until the crystals are dissolved.

(2) In a second barrel place six pounds of good stone lime, slake and dilute to twenty-five gallons.

(3) Now pour the two solutions at the same time into a barrel or into the spray pump and stir vigorously to insure thorough mixing.

Note: The solution should be poured through a sieve containing about thirty meshes to the inch, in order to remove any particles that might clog the nozzle.

To make stock solution of Bordeaux mixture.

(4) Place fifty pounds of copper sulphate (bluestone) crystals in a coarse bag and suspend in a barrel containing fifty gallons of water until all is dissolved.

(5) In a second barrel slake fifty pounds of good stone lime and dilute to fifty gallons.

(6) To make a barrel of Bordeaux mixture from stock solution, stir (4) and (5) thoroughly, dip six gallons from each and place in separate barrels and add water enough to make twenty-five gallons in each and mix as directed in (3).

(7) The stock solution will keep almost indefinitely but the Bordeaux mixture should be used as soon as possible after it is prepared.

(8) Bordeaux mixture is a preventive and not a cure for fungus diseases; it should therefore be applied early, adding four ounces of Paris green to each forty to fifty gallons to kill insects.

(9) Bordeaux mixture will prevent apple rust and scab, fruit rot, blight of tomatoes, potash, rust, and blight in short all of the fungus diseases that begin on the surface of plants above ground. It should not be used on peach or plum, as it is liable to injure the foliage.—By Chas. O. Townsend, State Pathologist, College Park, Md.

A study of the Southern Longleaf Pine has been made by the division of forestry. A brief examination last fall proved many prevailing ideas regarding this tree to be mistaken. The rate of growth was shown to be comparatively rapid and resistance to decay greater than is commonly believed. These discoveries suggested a fuller investigation for the benefit of lumbermen. The chief object will be to determine the length of time which must elapse after logging before another cut can be made. Such knowledge will enable owners to decide whether it will pay to protect logged-off lands from fire and keep up the taxes for the sake of subsequent crops.—The National Rural.

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